CONGRESSIONAL

SPEECH OF MR. WOODWARD. OF SOUTH CARGLINA.

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1846— On the Oregon question.

The resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requiring the President to notify Great Britain of the intention of the United States to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, and to abrogate the convention of 1827, being under consideration in Committee of the Whole— Mr. WOODWARD addressed the committee as

perhaps, there perer was, and never may be, an oc-casion, lean favorable to such hopes than the pres-ent. I know there is in this committee a large and determinate majority opposed to me; but that oppo-sition has not diminished my confidence in the just-ness of my views, or shaken, in the least, my pur-

Among the great variety of matters discussed, on the other side of the argument, there is one question that has not, so far as I have heard the debate, been so fortunate as to be included; and that one happens to be the only question properly before the committee. There may be something of severity in this stricture, but I appeal to the justice and the candor of my opponents to bear me out in the general truth of the declaration. We have had declaration and discourse interminable upon our title to Oregon; the importance of that country to the Union; the reasons who the British ought not to have it; the propriety of promoting settlements there; the duty and necessity of extending laws and projection to the settlers, the right to give the notice. have it; the propriety of promoting settlements there; the duty and necessity of extending laws and protection to the settlers, the right to give the notice, &c., &c., &c. Who, sir, denies that we have rights in Oregon, or that they must be defended, whenever, or from whatever quarter assailed? Who desires the country to fall into the hands of the British? Who is opposed to its settlement? Who is not ready to vote for all auch laws as may be essential to the well-being of our people there? Who so stupid as to question the right to give the notice, or to declare war, even, if it suits you to do so? Sir, I am at a loss to conceive what motive could have used gentlemen, putting asside the real question of debate, to spring upon the committee innumerable false issues, and to argue them with a solumn vehemence, positively disgusting to the candid and ingenious mind. Am I to indulge the suspicion, that their purpose has been to exhibit the minority in a false light before the country?—to put them in a position they never meant to occupy, and to impute to them sentiments and opinions they never entertained, but do utterly repudiste? This might be considered an uncharitable suspicion—and, of course, I would exempt from it all who might be entitled to escape under the plea of ignorance, but with regard to those who are wise and discreet, what could they say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them? I shall not undertake to affirm, what has been the object of this most extraordinary discussion; but I have no hesitancy in saying what it has, in fact, done. It has perverted and falsified everything it has touched. It has sent forth no shining light to the country, but enveloped everything in darkness. Its only tendency has been, to produce that very thing which it is the object of free discussion to destroy—ignorance. Sir, I choose not to refrain from speaking with a degree of free dom on this occasion. Sentiments of profound indignation impel me.

dom on this occasion. Sentiments of profound in-dignation impel me.

Mr. Chairman, let us see what is the question, this committee ought to have been discussing, and to which my friends in the minority have vainly en-deavored to draw your attention.

We have a convention with Great Britain for the

dignity, or essential right, is involved in this matter of time, I maintain that considerations of good poli-

to represent this policy of masterly mactivity as a South Carolina scheme; as though it was not adopted as far back as 1818 by the united councils of the nation; as though, after an experience of ten years, it was not again established in 1827, by a unanimity almost unexampled; as though years, it was not again established in 1827, by a unanimity almost unexampled; as though it was not adhered to throughout the twelve years of Andrew Jackson's administration, and that of Mr. Van Buren; as though South Carolina were doing anything more shan advising you not to disturb what so much wisdom and disinterested patriotism had devised and sanctioned, and what so long a period of time had proved to be beneficial. You, sir, and at we, are proposing innovations and new schemes

e Daily Union.

VOLUME 1. " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13, 1846.

transactions of 1828 were then fresh. What said the to them? Our Oregon interest was committed by should now be settled."

I am an amount obligation resting on him to see that the country suffered no detriment in this matter. Uncurry functionary of that power. There was a paramount obligation resting on him to see that the country suffered no detriment in this matter. Uncurry functionary of the power to cause the notice to be given as any time. But throughout the period of his eight years of public service, and the four years of Mr. Van Buren which followed, not a word was not without much serious deliberation that I came to the determination. before this debate commenced to agree to give notice to the British government that this thing must be settled.

The Oregon debate, at the last session, commenced two days after the passage by the House of the Texas resolutions; and by considering carefully the extracts I have read, it will appear that the honor plet, made and protection to our emigrants to Oregon; and I am part that the honor of the country wifered no detriment in this matter. Uncountry suffered no detriment in this whould now be settled."

Again, in his next speech on that occasion, the country suffered no detriment as not without much serious deliberation that I came to the determination. before this debate commenced to agree to give notice to the British government that this thing must be settled."

I'll was net without much serious deliberation that I came to the determination. before this debate commenced to agree to give notice to the British government that this thing must be settled."

I'll was not without much serious deliberation that I came to the determination. before this debate commenced to agree to give not

not adhered to throughout the twelve years of Andrew Jacksows additivation, and that of Mr. Van Burer; as though South Carolina were doing any-based and sanctioned, and what so long a period of pairs had proved to be beneficial. You, ari, and a six we shows the second of the proved to be beneficial. You, ari, and a six we shows the second of the wild, and the proved to be beneficial. You are an another of the white, so self-eight end pulph, that the condition, the windows of eight end to the white, so self-eight end pulph, that the condition, were removed to make a question about it.

Let the committee follow me a nament, while a present of the windows of the proposition of the windows of the proposition of

determine our action. And this, sir, is the issue that gentlemen ought to have met, and which the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people, made it their duty to meet, and dismissing every feeling of prejudice from my mind, I now propose to express some views upon this question.

We are not, Mr. Chairman, the advocates of total inactivity on this subject. On the contrary, I believe the time has come when it is proper to adopt such measures as will promote the settlement of the Oregon territory, and give law and protection to our proposed to express a made and protection to our proposed. The provided for the contrary of the contrary of

political parties, uniformly, from the beginning to a very recent date; when, all of a sudden, the discovery is made that it is an anti-American policy; that it is dishonorable to the country; that it has tarnished the national escutcheon, and brought a very pollusting upon our soil; and that all who advocate it are on the British side of the question! Sir, what is the vile spirit of partisan demagoguism not capation. But certain gentlemen have come to the high-minded conclusion, that it would be dishonest to date to receive the parties for the convention is no stipulation for mutual favor or advantage; no agreement between the parties for the reciprocal support of each other's rights and internation. This is a most unaccountable objection. The convention is no stipulation for mutual favor or advantage; no agreement between the parties for the reciprocal support of each other's rights and international convention; not reciprocal, but adverse and antagonial in the state of the first of the most convention; not reciprocal, but adverse and antagonial in the state of the first of the honorable gentleman to save Oregon, why should he, on account of Texas, abandon that policy of when to use any advantage that time armistice disabled the parties to make ready as that an armistice disabled the parties to make ready as the first of the first of the honorable gentleman has been reasoning, as all prudent and sagacious men have been reasoning about this city, that a war with Great stars for them, the true and effect of the honorable gentleman has been reasoning about this city, that a war with Great stars for them to support of each other's rights and internation.

2.000 ion prime new olecon, nog round No. 1 lard in kega and barrels New York and Virginia family, and extra flour 20 kega prime glades butter 10 barrels Orieans molasses 150 gallons superior sugar, house syrups 20 boxes sperm candles

20 boxes sperm candles
500 gallons best sperm oil
To which, with every kind of family groceries, we all the attention of purchasers.
LEWIS & HOLLAND, Centre market space, No. 2, from 9th street.

March 11—3tif [Nat. 1nt.]

M RS. GRUBB respectfully informs her friends and the public that she can accommodate a few boarders on reasonable terms. Her house is on D. street, between 9th and 10th, Parker's row No. 3, near Pennsylvania avenue.

BOARDING.—Mrs. HAMILTON, nearly op-posite Coleman's National Hotel, has severa fine rooms vacant, which she would be glad to fill with members of Congress, perma

FOR RENT, the well-finished two-story brick HOUSE on 13th street, between G and H streets, at present occupied by Thomas Feran, esq. Possession will be given on the first day of April

Apply to Thos. W. Pairo, F street, near 15th. March 5-6t PRING 1846!-On Saturday, the 7th instant, I

SPRING 1846:—On Saturday, the 7th instant, 1 shall introduce the new Spring Fashion to the visiters and residents of the metropolis.

For the peculiar graceful curve of the brim, the beautiful dome crown, and excelling neatness of general appearance, gentlemen of taste and discrimination will readily receive and cordially welcome this most becoming style. When seen, the many merits of this elegant HAT will at once be conceded, its price being but an addition to the agreeable surprise. Being provided with the newly-invented Parisian Conformateur, the most difficult heads are perfectly fitted—an exactness by any o'ther means altogether itted-an exactness by any other means altogether

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at my six nonable Hat, Cap, and Fur Establishment, six nors west Brown's Hotel.

March 5—6tif W. B. TODD.

Drawn numbers of the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, No. 10. Drawn 7th March, 1846. 44, 59, 43, 63, 15, 69, 7, 48, 21, 46, 67. On Saturday, 14th March, ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class A.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$50,000-\$20,000-\$10,000-\$5,000-\$4,277. 2 prizes of \$3,000 1,000 Tickets \$15-Halves \$7 50-Qu Eighthn \$1 87.

For sale by
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.
Next door east of National Hotel,
March 9—iftd Washington, D. C.

ing mind, or the case General Chandler has got hold of must have been some small parcel of wheat taken on board a foreign vessel as ballast with German emigrants, which he should not have imposed on the American public as the rate of freight from the wheat districts of Europe, at 6 and 8 cents, or \$2 per nett ton. It will be seen this rate would hardly pay the expense of shifting boards to secure the cargo, with the less of handling, port charges, &c. wheat districts of Europe, at 6 and 8 cents, or \$2 per nett ton. It will be seen this rate would hardly pay the expense of shifting boards to secure the cargo, with the loss of handling, port charges, &c. A little inquiry among own merchants, would have informed General Chandler as well as General Talmage, that 18 cents has been paid per bushel on corn to Great Britain, and that 24,000 bushels went by one vessel the last week, and large quantities are now shipping weekly to Great Britain.

That Gen. Chandler is in error in supposing that I are not wither that the present rates of stemm navigation. The Gen Chandler is in error in supposing that I are not wither that in the continent of Europe, not witheten thing the danger of famine! I at 30 and 40 cents per bushel," is contradicted by the following statement which I extract from the New York Express of this date:

"The last news has increased the demand for contradiction of steamboats is not given to him in print, we will be given to Mr. Adams, the author of an important of the printing press that the credit of the interpolation of the printing press the supposed in the light to the consequation, and in public assemblies. If third the present rates are 100 to 10d., or 18 to 20 cts. per bushel.

That Gen. Chandler is in error in supposing that I are such terms as "inventor of steam navigation" applied to Mr. Fulton by men of steam navigation and the public proper of a century, as a carcely a month passes that the credit of the invention of steamboats is not given to him in print, it is the proper of the invention of the printing press that the credit of the invention of the printing press the supposed in the light to the proper of the invention of the public assemblies. If third the proper of the invention of the printing press that the credit of the invention of the printing press the public assemblies. If third the proper of the proper of the invention of the printing press that the credit of the invention of the printing press the proper of the proper of the

NUMBER 269



Charges - 6s, 6d. "
Fright - 8s, 0d. "
Fright - 8s, 0d. "
Fright - 8s, 0d. "
The control of the

covernment called the power-press, is would be ue and as just to preceding inventors and an-covers of the press of the phrasa used by your cor-

true and as just to preceding inventors and improvers of the preas as the phrasa cand by your correspondent in reference to attendionate.

Fifty-six years before Fulton turned his attention to the subject, Mr. Jonathan Hult obtained a patent England for moving vessels by steam or other lower having wheels at the bows.

Thirty-four years before Fulton thought of constructing a steamboat, Genevois, a Frenchman, made experiments on the same subject.

Nineteen years Monsieur Terrier, and fourteen years the Marquis de Jouffroy, all Frenchmen, had constructed or drawn model boats; and in 1783, ten years before Fulton, Jouffroy's boat was moved by steam three miles an hour.

In America, Oliver Evans had formed a plan of a atcamboat in 1772 and 1773; James Rumsey in 1783; John Fitch in 1785; and John Stevens, jr., in 1790. In England, Mr. Miller, of Delminaton, moved a bear in 1787 by the said of steam.

Mr. Rumsey put his boat in motion on the Potomac in 1784, driven by steam; and in 1786 and 1787, had one of several tons that made four or five males an hour. This boat head no paddles, but was propelled by a force pump. In 1785 Mr. Fitch made a model with wheels at the side. In 1785 he constructed an experimental boat, having paddicanted of wheels, because he thought them but ter.

In October, 1788, his boat having a capacity of

In 1793, Mr. Vail, the consul of the United States at L'Oriens, in France, who was the friend of Mr. Fitch, who had also been in France seeking aid for his project, gave Mr. Fulton the plans and specifications of Fitch; and it was then, for the first time, that the transcendent genius of Futton applied itself to the construction of boats. Between 1793 and 1803, when Mr. Pulton's model boat appeared at Thomkins, there were aix or seven contemporary improvers in England Lord Stanhope, and Flutner, and Dickinson; in France, Des Blanca, in America, Stevens, Livingston, and others. Mr. Fulton's first practical success occurred on the Hudson in 1807, with a speed of four miles and sevenson in 1807, with a speed of sevenson in 1807, with a sev tenths per hour. Inow close, as I begun, with ex-pressing my astonishment how your correspondent from the House of Representatives could apply to Mr. Fulton what he never claimed himself, nor any person acquainted with the history of steam ever granted Lim—the name of the "great inventor of

EDIORT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

country. Trade and manufactures, long afflicted by financial embarrassments, caused by the designs of political managers in the whig party, who have made them glements (and most inappropriately too) of party strife, are now released from their chains, and if we are blessed with another twenty years of peace, will have asserted their independence, and have taken a position far above the efforts of those who create panics, and control banks. They will not then be the supplinate at the footstool of party; they will not then be waiting action at the doors of Congress; but assured of success, and having learned the great lesson of self-reliance, they will depend upon themselves, and will arrive at the accomplishment of their hopes, by means of industry and caution.

since Saturday last, and every verset has a report of the late terrific gale, in which some have encountered the greatest disasters, and others have excaped the most imminent perils. The brig Orione of this port has been lost, while on her way from Cardehas, with her cargo of molasses; the captain and crew fortunately saved. The splendid Cope packet, the Saranac, from Liverpool, now at the wharf, experienced a succession of heavy westerly weather during her entire passage. On the 11th of Febru ty, she encountered a tremendous gale, accompanied with snows; in twenty-four hours the shep was completely covered with ice. The gale continued for twelve days in succession, driving them across the gulf, where they were surrounded with water-spouts, whirlwinds. &c. It is to be regretted that five of the crew of the Stranac have been badly frost-bitten. The Venezuela, from Porto Cabello, likewise just arrived, also encountered two severe storms, and sustained much injury. Saw a number of veasels more or less injured. The coasting vessels also report serious damage received, and dangers escaped. Brig Heralco, from the Charleston, for Boston, put into this port yesterday, in distress, having lost much of her cargo and rigging in the gale. Saw two vessels in distress, and aided them. Bark Louisiana, from Franklin, Loxisiana, also encountered a tremendous gale, mage, or about half the rates from Odessa to London. You will perceive the price of wheat at Trieste of the control of the con

The great picture of "the end of the world," or Annelli's dream, continues to be exhibited at the hall of the Artist's Fund, in this city. Over 27,000 visiters have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing this exquinite and masterly painting, which, for design and execution, has taken its place among the chif decrete of the art.

"The Fakir of Ava," Mr. Monchale, well-known

"The Fakir of Ava," Mr. Moncanes, west-known as an adroit and wonderful professor of the magic art, died on Tuesday, the 3d instant, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a main of rare powers, and was well known here in Philadelphia, where his performances always drew crowded houses. He gave away large sums of money for benevolent purposes, and seemed to rejoice in doing a good deed. All his skill, however, could not save him from the grasp

of death.

Stocks to-day were rather inactive, and the market closed with a downward tendency in several of the principal securities. Pennsylvania fives fell per cent

LIVES OF AMERICAN NAVAL TOFFI. CERS by J. Fenimore Cooper, vol. 1, containing Bainbridge, Somers, Shaw, Shubrick, and Preble. Price 50 cents.

This day received, and for sale by March 5